

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

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WINSTON, N. C.

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THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER,
Winston, N. C.

Winston, N. C., April 7, 1886.

[This paper entered as second class matter at the Post Office in Winston, N. C.]

As an inducement to clubs we will send a club of six for one year to any postoffice for ten dollars, or to any one sending us a club of five, with ten dollars, we will send one copy one year free.

We send out weekly a large number of specimen copies of THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. Will our friends receiving these papers do us the kindness to hand them to a neighbor after reading, and thus aid us in the circulation of our paper? This is a farmer's journal, intended for them, and with their co-operation and assistance we can make it a power for their good.

Whenever farmers in the State desire to organize Farmers' Clubs, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will take pleasure in giving any information it can, in aiding them in every way it can, and will mail, on application, forms of constitution and by-laws for the government of clubs, thus saving the club the trouble of drafting the same.

The Clinton & Warsaw Railroad will be completed in four weeks.

On the 20th of February Georgia had admitted to sale 155 brands of fertilizers.

Have you asked your neighbor to subscribe for the PROGRESSIVE FARMER?

Ex-United States Senator, General John B. Gordon wants to be Governor of Georgia.

A fire in Key West, Fla., one day last week caused damage to the extent of \$1,500,000.

Prohibition conventions will be held in Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties on the 10th inst.

Silos for ensilage have been increased 100 per cent. in the last eighteen months in Great Britain.

Charlotte is being lighted with the electric light. The system will go into operation about the first of June.

A Northern syndicate has purchased the Carolina Central Railway from Wilmington to Charlotte. (?)

The British government has consented to make experiments as to the practicability of cultivating tobacco in England.

The United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating half a million dollars to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln in Washington City.

Mr. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration for North Carolina, is making commendable efforts to excite some interest on the subject of fruit canning in this State.

The following from the Wilmington Star is brief, but contains a bookful of sense: "If Southern farmers will take care of hog and hominy hog and hominy will take care of Southern farmers."

The census of 1880 shows, that while the proportion of insane people to the native born in this country is one to every 662, in the foreign born there is one to every 254. The total number of insane in the country was 65,654.

The Fayetteville News hits the nail square on the head when it says: "Any rapid forward movement among our people must be based upon agricultural clubs where discussion will show our errors and our opportunities."

WILL THE RIGHTS OF OUR PEOPLE BE RESPECTED.

At a meeting of the American Agricultural Association held in the City of New York, on the 16th ult., Hon. P. T. Glass, member of Congress, from Tennessee, read a paper in which he said:

"More than half of our population are engaged in farming. They form the real basis of our prosperity. They pay half our taxes. But what does the Government do for them? It has given \$150,000,000 to rivers and harbors, three times that to railroads and untold millions to protect manufactures. Since the federation, it has given in all but \$5,000,000 last year to encourage the farming interest, Brazil \$12,000,000, Russia \$11,000,000, Austria \$5,000,000, Japan \$1,000,000, the United States \$650,000. The present system of legislation which destroys our foreign markets must be changed. Besides that, there are three demands that the farmers ought to make of Congress: To raise the Bureau of Agriculture to a Department with a Cabinet officer at its head, to extend the Signal Service, and to appropriate money for establishing experiment stations in connection with agricultural colleges."

The venerable Editor of that valuable Agricultural Journal, *The Maryland Farmer*, also read a paper, and presented resolutions. We make the following extract:

"All these reflections remind us that we have now in our midst a class of noble men who are devoting their time and best energies to elevating the masses of our people through scientific experiments in agricultural fields, and by placing within reach of the farming community the means of education and elevation, such as never before has been afforded them in the history of the world. These men have been devoting their means and energies to the establishment of Agricultural Colleges and the founding of Agricultural Experiment Stations, in past years; until their labors have at last resulted in the established fact that these institutions are the greatest blessing to the farmer that this country has thus far unfolded. These labors have resulted in our general government and our several State legislatures recognizing the importance of these institutions, in a measure, and aiding in their establishment and support. Nevertheless, a great deal in this direction remains to be accomplished. The farmer's work should be recognized as a science, and the broad field of his labor should be founded upon scientific principles. The farmer himself should know the basis of all his labor and the reason for every move he makes in the cultivation of his soil. The work should be reduced to such a standard of knowledge that very little could be left to the field of uncertainty. To accomplish this, large and continued help is greatly needed from the State and the general government, and every word that can give force to this fact, and aid in securing it, is of vital importance to the farmer.

In accordance with these views, we offer the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of this association.

Whereas, the general welfare of the country, and especially the welfare of the agricultural citizens of the country, demand more ample facilities for a thorough education of our farming interests; therefore

Resolved, that we urge upon the Legislatures of the several States to make liberal and ample appropriations to their Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Resolved, that we consider the bill introduced by Mr. Hatch in the House of Representatives for the appropriation of \$15,000 per annum, to establish Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with Agricultural Colleges in the several States and Territories of great importance to the agricultural interests of this country, and the same bill having been twice read in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, we recommend its final passage."

Evidently these gentlemen are laboring under the delusion that the States, which accepted the donation from the general government, for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges, have complied, in good faith, with the Act of Congress, making the donation. They do not know (and there are thousands of our people who do not know) that the fund given to North Carolina for the education of the boys of our farmers and industrial classes, was misapplied, the rights of our people violated and the Act of Congress disregarded, as was shown by THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER in its first issue. The money was given to the University at Chapel Hill under the ridiculous and false pretext that it is an "Agricultural College." The farmers of our State pay their full proportion of taxes for the legitimate support of not only the University, but of our whole educational system, and they do it unconplainingly. There could be no stronger proof of their fidelity and friendship to the University

than the fact that they have permitted, and without protest, the University to use their fund for so many years. They appreciated the terrible ordeal through which that Institution was forced to pass, and as true North Carolinians, they sympathized with it. Now, however, they feel that the time has arrived when the fund which was given for the education of their boys, should be applied, as the law directs. It belongs to them. It belongs to none others. They feel that appropriations for the support of the University, should be made as other appropriations. That they should come from the common fund, made up by taxation. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER will go as far as any one in giving to the University all needful aid and support to make it the pride of every patriotic citizen, but as the mouth-piece and representative of the farmers of the State, it sincerely hopes to see the University authorities yield gracefully to the just and reasonable demands of the people:—to give back the money which belongs only to them, and thus retain its hold upon their respect and confidence, and avoid a contest which will inevitably follow a refusal.

YOUNG MAN!—A WORD WITH YOU.

Young man, remember that the road to respectability, to success and to usefulness does not lead out from the back door of a grog-shop.

The country is suffering from the want of moral manhood in high places. The young man who seeks popularity at the cost of honestly entertained convictions, will surely drink deeply of the dregs of disappointment. Let your opinions and principles be well grounded and have the manliness and courage to stand by them.

Young man, do not buy a thing simply because it is cheap. Anything is dear at any price if you do not need it.

Young man, hold up your head. Aim high. Resolve to be a man. Shun bad associates. Seek the society of pure and noble women. You are safe with them. Never be ashamed of honorable labor. A lazy, indolent, "stuck up" is a fraud and a disgrace to true manhood. Pay your way as you go, or do not go.

DEATH OF MRS MARY BAYARD CLARKE.

This lady, relict of the late Judge W. J. Clarke, died at her home in New Berne on the 31st ult., in the 58th year of her age. Thus the most gifted, perhaps, of North Carolina women has passed away. Possessed of a versatile, vigorous mind that received the polish of a fine education, she was justly regarded in literary circles as belonging to the very first rank of North Carolina writers. The people of the whole State have lost a friend.

Serious trouble occurred Saturday between the railroad strikers at Fort Worth, Texas, in which seven men were killed and a number wounded. It was in a collision between the strikers and the sheriff with a posse of citizens summoned to prevent the strikers from taking possession of a train starting out from the freight yards. The situation is assuming a serious aspect.

The city of Charlotte is taking a lively interest in the proposed Roanoke & Southern Railroad. At a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce Saturday night a resolution was passed pledging the county of Mecklenburg and city of Charlotte to a "liberal" subscription to the road, and a committee of ten gentlemen, with two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, was appointed to attend the meeting at Roanoke on the 20th inst., to urge the inducements and advantages offered to bring the road by way of Charlotte.

The most interesting event in the U. S. Senate the past week was Senator Vance's speech in favor of repealing the civil service law. In the House the silver bill was discussed. A bill was passed Saturday by a vote of 195 to 29 providing for boards of arbitration, the object of which is to adjust troubles between strikers and railroad corporations, &c., employing large bodies of men, and thus prevent as far as possible great strikes taking place. There was considerable skirmishing in the House over the Blair educational bill, and the effort was finally successful to have it referred to the committee on labor for report.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

"Little Davie" is justly famed for its rich lands. They produce all the cereals and grasses, and there is no finer section for fruits of all kinds. If these lands were settled and cultivated, as for example the Connecticut Valley is, it would be one of the richest, most beautiful and most desirable spots on this earth.

All along the public roads may be seen rude rail pens full of corn, with no attempt at securing it against depredations of thieves, and this within seventy-five miles of people who have to bring their corn from Ohio.

Clover grows luxuriantly even on the banks and sides of the gulleys, and her soils are as generous as her people are hospitable.

One thing must be recorded to the honor of Davie. During a stay of three days—rainy, murky, chilly days—we saw but one man drunk! "Tuesday of Court," was surely robbed of one of its distinctive features in a North Carolina town, and his Honor Judge Montgomery and Solicitor Glenn had naught to disturb them or prevent a speedy disposition of the docket.

It is refreshing to the friends of good order and economy throughout the State to witness the system and dispatch with which the business of our Courts is conducted in the hands of our young Judges and their efficient Solicitors. All honor to our young officials who deserve so well the commendation of an appreciative public.

We met several farmers who are trying to improve their breeds of stock. With its splendid adaptability to the successful growth of the grasses, no county in the State has better facilities for raising stock cheaply and successfully. But there are hindrances—one of which is the freedom with which dogs are allowed to roam. A subscriber informed us that he lost some of his Southdown sheep last week by his neighbor's dogs, and he was in a proper frame of mind to join a farmers' club or to do anything by which the friends of progress in the State could make our Legislators believe that sheep are of sufficient value to have protection. Reports from 78 counties in 1878 showed an aggregate of 111,039 dogs—about one dog for every three sheep. In some of the counties the number of dogs actually exceeded that of the sheep. Last year the dogs in Illinois killed 30,000 sheep, which is about the loss sustained annually by North Carolina farmers. The Constitution imposes upon the Board of Agriculture the special duty of protecting Sheep Husbandry. What is being done in this direction? Query: Does our Constitution guarantee to a citizen the right to keep or propagate a species of property which constantly imperils and jeopardizes the value and existence of the property of other citizens?

We desire to express our warm appreciation of the kindly offices of our friends in Davie, on behalf of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER, and to assure our new readers that we will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy the handsome support and generous encouragement they gave us. But we desire to serve notice on the good people of the county that we are not yet content—we must have at least three hundred subscribers in Davie by the first of October next. Who of our Davie friends will be the first to send us a club?

TAKE CARE OF THE FORESTS.

The great suddenness of atmospheric changes, the frequency and terrific force of tornadoes, cyclones, &c., and the increasing severity of our Winters are attributed to the rapid destruction of our forests. Thus while the woodman's axe has done much good in carrying civilization to the borders, in its thoughtless, indiscriminate wielding it has also done much harm. In many of the Northern and Western States thoughtful men are trying to repair some of the mischief done by encouraging the planting of trees, while some States offer bounties to those planting a given number of trees each year. There is a day called "Arbor Day" observed in several States, on which great numbers of people turn out and plant trees either on their own property or on the highways, and in the cities on the public grounds, parks, &c., and thus within the past few

years millions of trees have been planted. In some of these States the day is observed as a holiday and even the school children take an interest in the good work.

The South has not yet been stripped of her forests, which are her glory, but she must watch them and guard them well. The magnificence of her timber has drawn the attention of timber seekers this way, and when they can they are buying immense tracts at very small prices, the object being to cut down, saw up and ship the lumber North, to supply the demand there. Thus in time if heed be not taken the axe and saw mill may prove a curse to us as they have to other sections, where in the struggle for dollars and cents more important considerations were lost sight of. For the gain of a few dollars now we should not be willing to do incalculable damage to the next generation, and where timber is cut down or disposed of to be cut down discriminating judgment should be used. Aside from the value of the forest as a protection against the sweeping North winds, as distributing agencies of rain, and necessary moisture, there are certain kinds of timbers which are growing annually more valuable on account of the increasing demand and the increasing scarcity. It is these timbers especially that Northern purchasers are hunting up and securing possession of at what doubtless seems a big price to the seller but which is a merely nominal price compared with the marketable value of the timber. Walnut, maple, hickory, white oak, and several other varieties used in the manufacture of furniture, wagons, carriages, &c., are in demand, and the demand as well as the price will increase with each coming year, so that, aside from other considerations, it is not good policy, even from a dollar and cent standpoint, to sell much of this timber now when it may be turned to much greater profit by holding on to it for a few years. When people sell they should also plant so that the trees that are felled may be followed by others, and thus prevent the supply from becoming exhausted. The Southern farmer who would make an investment for his boy that would make that boy independent when reaching manhood could not do a surer thing than lay off a reasonable portion of his estate and plant it in walnut trees. It would not take a large grove of such trees to make a sure fortune for any young man. Instead of foolishly cutting down and destroying our trees, or selling them for a little money, we should study not only how to preserve but how to propagate and care for them.

When the song writer sang "Woodman, spare that tree" he was indulging in sentimentalism inspired by tender reminiscences of boyhood, but when the appeal is made to "spare the tree" now it is no inspiration of sentiment but of self protection and of common sense which protest against the wanton destruction of our best friend and greatest treasure.

SINGULAR FACTS.

It is frequently the man who never pays any tax that makes the loudest noise about "ruinous taxation." The laziest negro is apt to be the one who complains most that he can't get a job. The most bitter and boisterous among "labor strikers," and who cry for "bread or blood," are those who never did an honest day's work in their lives. The man who was the "cross-road bully" at home, was generally the first to show the "white feather" in battle. The soldier who was loudest in his complaint at the scanty ration of "beef and hardtack," was the man who had lived the hardest at home. The ranting extremist, or bitterest partisan, is the one who is almost sure to change to the other side.

A farmer of Mecklenburg county, writing to the *Charlotte Observer*, gives his brother farmers some healthy advice on the subject of raising all cotton. He tells them that if they ever expect to prosper they must raise their own bread and meat supplies first, and become independent of Western wheat bins and corn cribs. And they must.

The Durham *Daily Recorder* made its first appearance Saturday evening, 27th ult. It is an evening paper, shows evidence of push, and will, we trust, be well supported by the people of that thriving town.